

# Monitoring and Evaluating UK international Climate Finance



### **UK International Climate Finance (ICF)**

£5.8bn of ICF between 2016-20, aiming for an even split between mitigation and adaptation.

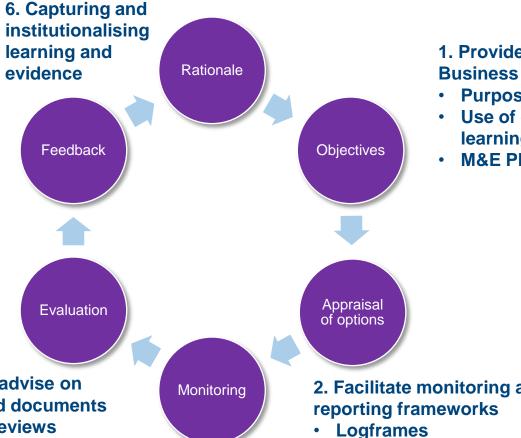
**30 live programmes** funded by BEIS, focussing upon mitigation through

- · Accelerating decarbonisation
- Making markets work
- · Forests and land use

6 Energy Efficiency investments but generally a growing focus



- 5. Provide/synthesise evidence & learning to improve programme design, delivery & impact
- **Independent evaluation**
- Other programmes
- **External evidence**
- 4. Set up evaluations
- **Lead/assist procurement**
- Participate on wider steering groups



- 1. Provide challenge at **Business Case stage**
- **Purpose & objectives**
- Use of evidence & **learning**
- M&E Plan

3. Approve/advise on **M&E** related documents

- **Annual reviews**
- Results notes
- Logframe updates

2. Facilitate monitoring and

- Logframes
- **Key Performance Indicators**



# ICF Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

ICF	Unit of Measurement	
1	Number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change	Headcount
2	Number of people with improved access to clean energy	Headcount
3	${\bf Number of forest dependent people with livelihoods benefits protected or improved}$	Headcount
4	Number of people with improved resilience	Headcount
5	Number of direct jobs created	Headcount
6	Change in greenhouse gas emissions	tCO2e
7	Level of installed clean energy capacity	MW
8	Number of hectares where deforestation has been avoided	Hectares
9	Number of low carbon technologies supported	Units
10	Value of ecosystem services generated or protected	GBP
11	Volume of public finance mobilised for climate change purposes	GBP
12	Volume of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes	GBP
13	Level of integration of climate change in national planning	Scorecard
14	Level of institutional knowledge of climate change issues	Scorecard
15	Extent to which ICF intervention is likely to have a transformational impact	Scorecard
16	Net change in energy consumption	MWh



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### Portfolio-level Results

#### 2018 UK Climate Finance Results

This statistical release presents estimates, as of spring 2018, of results achieved and total results expected from UK International Climate Finance, which helps developing countries to adapt to and mitigate climate change. It provides an update to results published in July 2017, found at: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2017-uk-climate-finance-results.

Between 2011/12 and 2017/18, it is estimated that ICF programmes have:

- · Supported 47 million people to cope with the effects of climate change;
- Provided 17 million people with improved access to clean energy;
- Reduced or avoided 10.4 million tonnes of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (tCO<sub>2</sub>e);
- Installed 590 MW of clean energy capacity; and
- Mobilised £3.3 billion public and £910 million private finance for climate change purposes in developing countries.





### Market Accelerator for Green Construction

- 7+ developing countries from pool of 23.
- Delivered by International Finance Corporation (IFC) through c.20 local financial intermediaries.
- £80m To mobilise public and private finance for construction of new green buildings.
- £25m Technical Support to develop policy, standards, lending products.
- £1m Independent Evaluation.





Software Certify Experts

Retrofits



Song Hau Surface Water Plant - Phase One Vietnam

Sede de EBAIS de La Ribera de Belén Costa Rica

Sede de EBAIS de Escobal de Belén Costa Rica



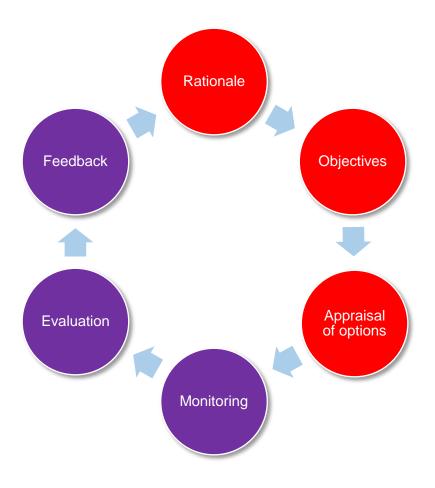
Golf Los Incas Peru

Waterfall Park South Africa The Village (Clubview) South Africa

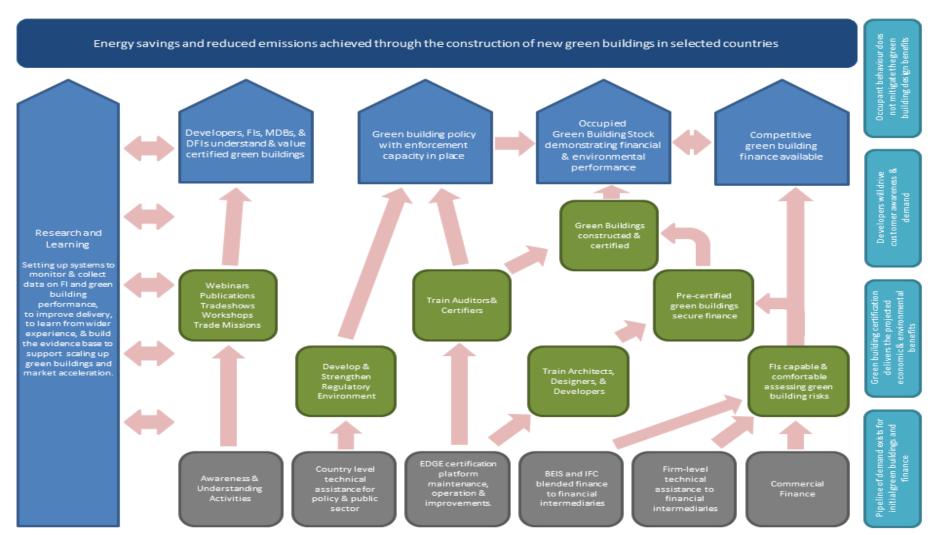


### EDGE certification approach





- 1. Provide challenge at Business Case stage
- Purpose & objectives
- Use of evidence & learning
- M&E Plan





### Assumptions Identified

- Market transformation: the new building ecosystem is complex and large, requiring careful assessment of the context at the country-level in terms existing barriers and drivers
- Additionality: Concessional finance may not be required, potentially distorting the market
- Performance Gap: The difference between projected and actual building performance could impact on emission reductions achieved and the reputation of the approach.

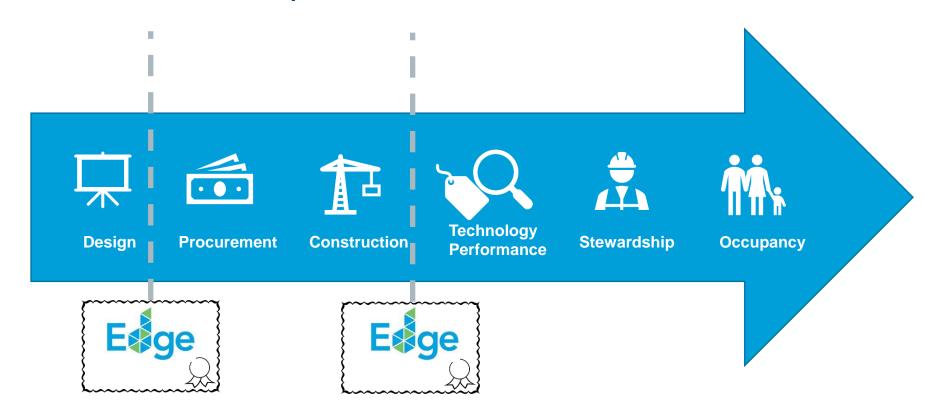


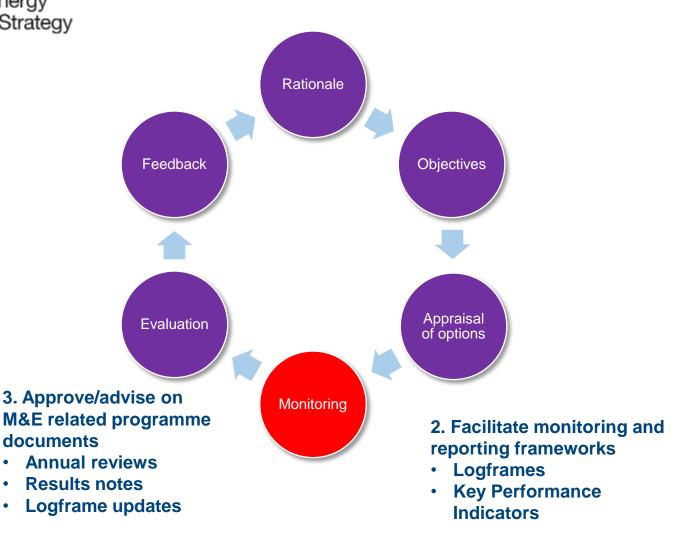
### Performance Gap





### Performance Gap





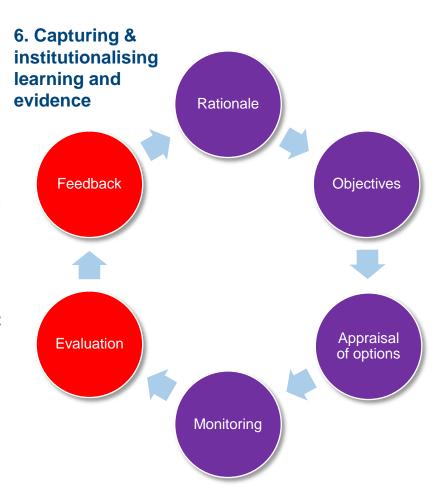


### Monitoring indicators

Indicator	Unit of Measurement	KPI
Volume of UK finance distributed to Financial Intermediaries, by financial instrument.	\$	
Total private sector financing provided to MAGC funded green building projects.	\$	
Cumulative residential & non-residential floor space financed by MAGC FIs that received post-design certification	m2	
Energy use expected to be avoided from post design certified buildings	MWh per year	16
GHG emissions expected to be avoided from post- design certified buildings	tons CO2 per year	6



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### **Evaluation & Research**

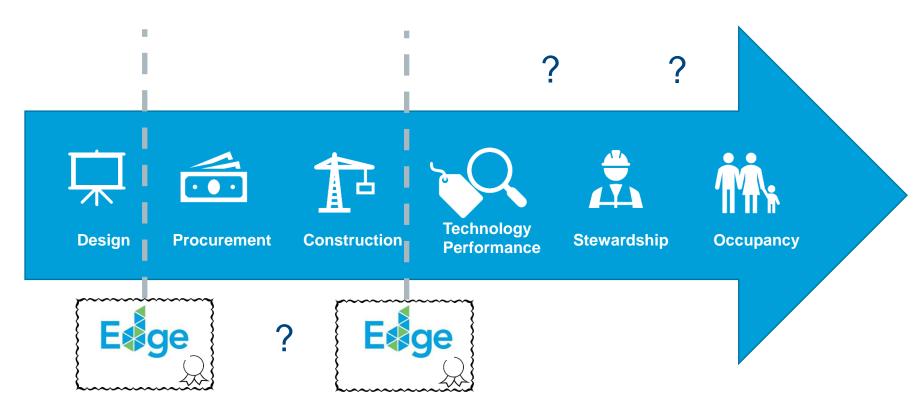
#### **Objectives**

- Assess Delivery
- Test Key Assumptions
- Prove the business case and drive wider uptake

#### **Approach**

Gathering evidence from MAGC green building portfolios and other sources to quantify the financial and emissions case for green construction in developing markets

### Building Performance Study – testing assumptions





# **Building Performance Study**

#### **Certified Green Building**

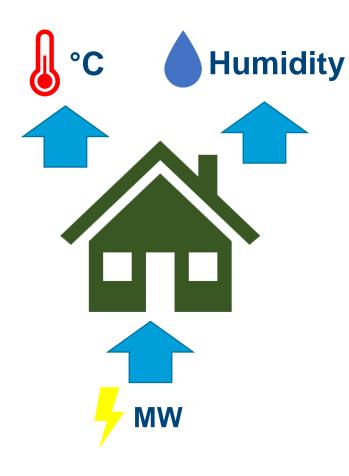
#### 'Normal' Control Building

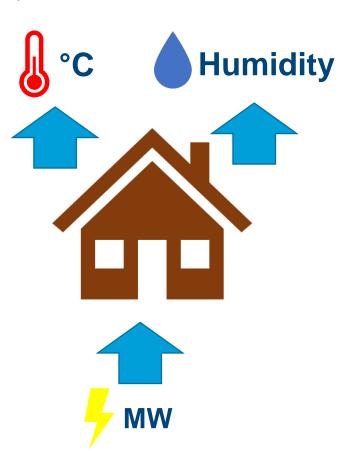






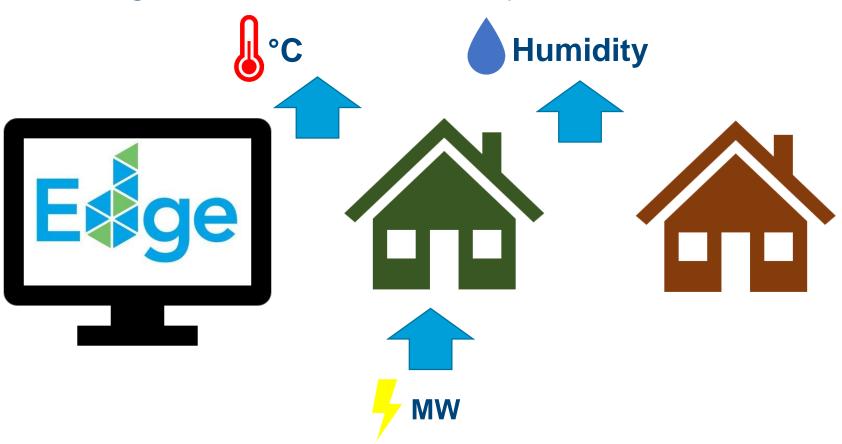
### **Building Performance Study**







# **Building Performance Study**



















# Key Messages

- Plan M&E early for best results
- Theory of change are a key tool to help identify what should be monitored and what should be evaluated
- Consider all potential uses when choosing indicators
- Use existing, or look to develop, consistent indicators across programmes
- Integrate M&E throughout a programme, particularly if you want to maximise learning



# Thank you

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